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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/525,270	11/07/2005	Henrik Sundstrom	9342-25	4991
54414 7590 08/10/2007 MYERS BIGEL SIBLEY & SAJOVEC, P.A. P.O. BOX 37428 RALEIGH, NC 27627			EXAMINER BUI, HANH THI MINH	
			ART UNIT 2109	PAPER NUMBER
			MAIL DATE 08/10/2007	DELIVERY MODE PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/525,270

Applicant(s)

SUNDSTROM, HENRIK

Examiner

Hanh T. Bui

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 07 November 2005.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-17 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-17 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 07 November 2005 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☒ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 02/22/2005.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

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DETAILED ACTION

This is response to application filed on November 7th, 2005 in which claims 1 to 17 are presented for examination.

Status of Claims

Claims 1 to 17 are pending, of which claims 1, 7, 16, and 17 are in independent form.

Information Disclosure Statement

The information disclosure statements filed on 02/22/2005 comply with the provisions of 37 CFR 1.97, 1.98. They have been placed in the application file and the information referred to therein has been considered as to the merits.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

(a) the invention was known or used by others in this country, or patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country, before the invention thereof by the applicant for a patent.

Claims 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 12, 13, 16, and 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(a) as being anticipated by Kabushiki (European Patent Application EP0311807).

Regarding claim 1:

As the instant claim recites "*A method of determining usability of a coded file in an application, the method including: obtaining at least one property of the coded file,*

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Kabushiki discloses "The document management application is for filing the document data prepared by a word processor. The drawing data management application is for filing the drawing data (CAD) by a personal computer" (**See Kabushiki: column 9, lines 52-56**). Also, Kabushiki discloses in figure 6 "the data header part is made up of a main header portion and a sub header part representing a format of data. The main header portion, as is shown in Fig. 6, further includes total data length (4 bytes), total header length (2 bytes), registration data (4 bytes), number of constituent modules (2 bytes), specific application flag (2 bytes), and preparatory area (2 bytes) and has the length of a total of 16 bytes" (**See Kabushiki: column 9, lines 41-49**).

Additionally, as the instant claim recites "*generating an indication indicating whether or not the can be used in the application based on the matching*", Kabushiki discloses "the application flag of the main header portion is used for indicating the document management application or the drawing data management application" (**See Kabushiki: column 9, lines 56-59**).

In addition, as the instant claim recites "*matching the property against at least one application where the file could be used; and associating the indication with the coded file for later enabling of a decision about use of the file in the application*", it is noted that since at least Windows 95 any application file is coded some way virtually, which means all file extensions are associated to application programs. Therefore, the search mechanism of Window operating system can match the property against at least one application where the file could be used.

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Regarding claim 2:

As the instant claim recites "*wherein the at least one property is more than one property and the more than one property is matched against each application*", the rejection of claim 1 is incorporated; Kabushiki further discloses "the data of one page contains a work sheet data file, a drawing data file (net file), and an image expanded picture (plotter file)" **(See Kabushiki: column 9, lines 38-40)**. Besides, Kabushiki discloses "under the drawing management application, these related files are systematically combined into one page" **(See Kabushiki: column 10, lines 10-12)**.

In addition, as the instant claim recites "*generating a flag indicating that the file can be used if all matched properties of the coded file can be used in the application*", Kabushiki further discloses "the application flag of the main header portion is used for indicating the document management application or the drawing data management application" **(See Kabushiki: column 9, lines 56-59)**.

Regarding claim 3:

As the instant claim recites "*wherein the file is an image file*", the rejection of claim 1 is incorporated; Kabushiki further discloses "the drawing data management application is for filing the drawing data (CAD) by a personal computer" **(See Kabushiki: column 9, lines 54-56)**.

Regarding claim 5:

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As the instant claim recites "*checking the indication before using the file in an application associated with the indication*", the rejection of claim 1 is incorporated; Kabushiki further discloses "the data as read out from optical disk 19 is loaded into page memory 14, while being exclusively ORing with the original data. The result of the exclusively ORing operation show "0" when both data are coincident with each other, but shows a logical value other than "0" when both data are not coincident. Therefore, check to see if the operation results are all "0" suffices for the registered data check" **(See Kabushiki: column 22, lines 37-45).**

Regarding claim 7:

As the instant claim recites "*at least one file matching unit associated with an application*", it is noted that since at least Windows 95 any application file is coded some way virtually, which means all file extensions are associated to application programs. Therefore, the search mechanism of Window operating system can be viewed as a file-matching unit to match the property against at least one application where the file could be used.

All the limitations of this claim have been noted in the rejection of claim 1.

Regarding claim 12:

As the instant claim recites "*an application unit arranged to check the corresponding indication before using the coded file*", the rejection of claim 7 is incorporated; Kabushiki further discloses "the application flag of the main header portion

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is used for indicating the document management application or the drawing data management application" (**See Kabushiki: column 9, lines 56-59**).

Regarding claim 13:

The rejection of claim 7 is incorporated. Besides the search mechanism of Window operating system, there are many other matching techniques such as Run function. For instance, when a user type in the name of the program, folder..., then the file will be displayed after a searching and matching mechanism performed.

Regarding claim 16:

As the instant claim recites "*program code embodied in a computer-readable storage medium*", Kabushiki discloses "an information processing apparatus is provided with a scanner (20) and a magnetic disc (28a) both for supplying the data to be stored, and an optical disk (19) for storing the supplied data" (**See Kabushiki: abstract**). All the limitations of this claim have been noted in the rejection of claim 1.

Regarding claim 17:

All the limitations of this claim have been noted in the rejection of claim 16

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

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(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 14, 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kabushiki (European Patent Application EP0311807) in view of Tracy (US Patent 5,548,084)

Regarding claim 14:

The rejection of claim 7 is incorporated; however, Kabushiki does not explicitly teach "*wherein the device is a portable communication device*". On the other hand, Tracy discloses "the electronic device 10 is preferably a portable communication device such as a two-way radio, cellular phone" (**See Tracy: column 2, lines 27-28**).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Kabushiki with the teachings of Tracy because such combination would have provided the advantage of new technology applied in daily use, such as an integrated light pipe can be used in a shielded housing for electronic devices. (**See Tracy: column 1, lines 35-36**).

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Regarding claim 15:

The rejection of claims 7 and 14 are incorporated, all the limitations of this claim have been noted in the rejection of claim 14.

Claims 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, and 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kabushiki (European Patent Application EP0311807) in view of Betti et al. (Pub. No. US 2003/0026593)

Regarding claim 4:

The rejection of claim 1 is incorporated; however, Kabushiki does not explicitly teach "*wherein the file is a sound file*". On the other hand, Betti et al. discloses "decoding a data file, particularly of the MPEG type" (**See Betti et al.: abstract**).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Kabushiki with the teachings of Betti et al. because such combination would have provided a major advantage of MPEG compared to other video and audio coding formats is that MPEG files are much smaller for the same quality.

Regarding claim 6:

The rejection of claim 1 is incorporated; however, Kabushiki does not explicitly teach "*wherein the properties are obtained through decoding the code file*". On the other hand, Betti et al. discloses "The decoder 17 reconstructs the imaging contents of the

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original data flow 12 by decoding the MPEG file 13 frame by frame according to the CSM identification byte” (See Betti et al.: page 4, paragraph [0087]).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Kabushiki with the teachings of Betti et al. because such combination would have improved the file storage methods and obviating the need of large inconvenient HDDs. (See Betti et al.: page 2, paragraph [0055]).

Regarding claim 8:

The rejection of claim 7 is incorporated; however, Kabushiki does not explicitly teach *“a file property extractor for obtaining the at least one property of the code file”*. On the other hand, Betti et al. discloses in figure 7 “a decoder 17, particularly of the RS encode/decode type accordingly. The decoder 17 reconstructs the imaging contents of the original data flow 12 by decoding the MPEG file 13 frame by frame according to the CSM identification byte” (See Betti et al.: page 4, paragraph [0087]). It is noted that as claim 11 recites “the file property extractor is a file decoder”; therefore the decoder 17 can be viewed as a file property extractor.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Kabushiki with the teachings of Betti et al. because such combination would have improved the file storage methods and obviating the need of large inconvenient HDDs. (See Betti et al.: page 2, paragraph [0055]).

Regarding claim 9:

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The rejection of claims 7 and 8 are incorporated; however, Kabushiki does not explicitly teach "*wherein the file property extractor is arranged to extract more than one property of the file and the file matching unit is arranged to match all extracted properties relevant to the application*". On the other hand, Betti et al. discloses "The decoder 17 reconstructs the imaging contents of the original data flow 12 by decoding the MPEG file 13 frame by frame according to the CSM identification byte" (**See Betti et al.: page 4, paragraph [0087]**).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Kabushiki with the teachings of Betti et al. because such combination would have improved the file storage methods and obviating the need of large inconvenient HDDs. (**See Betti et al.: page 2, paragraph [0055]**).

Regarding claim 10:

The rejection of claims 7 and 8 are incorporated; however, Kabushiki does not explicitly teach "*wherein the file property extractor is arranged to store the property after extraction*". On the other hand, Betti et al. discloses "storing parameters that are associated with corresponding different frames whose values are selected to provided a playing quality level requested by an end user" (**See Betti et al.: abstract**).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Kabushiki with the teachings of Betti et al. because such combination would have improved the file storage methods and obviating the need of large inconvenient HDDs. (**See Betti et al.: page 2, paragraph [0055]**).

Regarding claim 11:

The rejection of claims 7 and 8 are incorporated and all the limitations of this claim have been noted in the rejection of claim 8

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

- a. Hayashi et al. US 6,795,921 – Patent Date September 21, 2004:
Apparatus and Method For Translating With Decoding Function.
- b. Taylor, JR US-2002/0015106 – Published February 7, 2002:
Geographically Diverse Closed Captioned News Text Database.
- c. De Paola et al. US-2005/0114699 – Published May 26, 2005: Method For
Decoding Charging Data Records in Mobile Telephone Networks and The
Relative System.

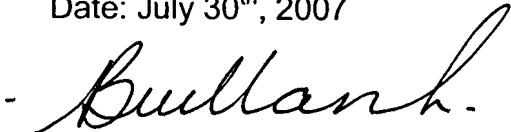
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Hanh T. Bui whose telephone number is (571) 270-1976. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon. - Thur., 7:30AM - 5:00PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Frantz Coby can be reached on (571) 272-4017. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Date: July 30th, 2007



Hanh Bui – Patent Examiner


FRANTZ COBY
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER